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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	637496
Center	KB.	Date	28/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

The 108th constitutional amendment bill provides for women reservation in central to the tune of 30%. This is the step towards making the legislature more inclusive & gender friendly

The reservation of seats is needed to ensure meaningful political participation because.

① The persuasive measures have failed.
- despite the active campaigning by women groups and other interested stakeholders, there is no active steps to include more women.
- the representation of women is hardly near 8% in central legislature.

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(2) The legislative measures have succeeded in past.

→ for eg The 73rd & 74th amendment act provided for reservation this has increased the women representation in these bodies significantly.

(3) Law is needed to change the attitude of political parties and generation of rights based attitude among women.

Issue :- Some women argues that it would generate feeling of "being provided" than "gained by merit".

Way forward.

The reservation is needed because first the law of land should ensure equality than only the mindset will change.

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The reservation to SCs & STs were provided to fullfill the obligation of society towards them. However the question of reservation in promotions went through various judicial pronouncements & constitutional amendments.

- SC in Indra Sawhney case while accepting the reservation policy rejected the idea of reservation in promotion. saying that being in service remove the disability hence further promotion is not needed.

- The constitution 77th constitutional amendment act provided for reservation in promotion.

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- Again the question arose of consequential seniority. where the court once again rejected the provision of consequential seniority whereby the reserved candidate was to be promoted even if he/she was junior to ~~dases~~ other candidates.

→ The legislature in subsequent constitutional amendment rejected the courts pronouncement and provided for consequential seniority

→ In M. Nagraj case the SC put 3 conditions for giving promotion to SC/STs. However one among them i.e collection of relevant data is rejected by court in its latest pronouncement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

The Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) are provided in the Schedule 6 of the constitution for Tribal areas. They are constituted by the governor. It consists of 30 members.

However over time their performance have declined. because of following reasons.

→ the limit of 30 members cannot accomodate the growing interests.

→ There is no proper representation for women.

→ There are no representations to subject matter specialist.

→ Proper auditing and critical evaluation of their functions is lacking..

→ The complexity of issues requires.

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expansion in their mandates.

The following steps can be taken to improve their functioning.

→ The women and other minor tribal groups should be given proper representation.

→ The state government should devolve enough funds for their proper functioning.

→ There should be expansion of seats.

Way forward.

- The tribal institutes should be protected & strengthened for proper development and assimilation.

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

The official secret Act (OSA) though colonial legacy, has been re-inacted in Independent India and has survived judicial scrutiny over a period of time.

The continuance of Act is on following rationale :-

① The govt should be empowered to check espionage to safeguard the security & integrity of India.

② It is provided as reasonable restriction on rights given under article 19.

③ It is needed given various forces working against security of nation especially in hostile neighbourhood.

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Right to information Act 2005 was passed to given Indian citizen to access information affecting their interest from govt. in status it has been precedence over all other statutes. However information protected under OSA is denied on various instances.

Argument in favour of RTI over OSA.

→ Official secrets is a vague term hence can be used by officials to deny obtaining non related information.

→ The corruption which can hamper national security can not be shielded under OSA.

Arguments in favour of OSA :-

→ Malafient interests seeking sensitive information through RTI.

→ blackmailing officers over secret information.

Way forward :- fine balance between national interest & RTI should be maintained.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

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6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Civil servants in India after retirement are posted on various important posts including governors and now to ministers also. This has ignited the debate around the cooling off period.

The various instances of violation include appointment S. Jaishankar as the foreign minister of India, directly from being the Secretary of foreign affairs, & There are numerous other instances where various civil servants are appointed as governors to various states.

~~The~~ ~~accociates~~ the revision

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The rational behind "cooling off" period are as follows:-

1) This avoids conflict of interests and keeps the government servant politically neutral.

2) The seeking / promise of welfare post service can affect the integrity of the officer

3) This necessitates the change in Civil Services conduct rules.

- to maintain the impartiality of civil services,
- to secure the image of Indian civil officers as being upright & ethical.

Way forward:-

The cooling off period should be necessary to ensure ethical conduct of officers.

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Generic medicines are the medicines which are cheaper version of already existing medicines. They are chemically the exact copy of other medicines but are not branded.

Need of generic medicines in India.

→ Large proportion of Indian population is poor cannot afford the branded medicines.

→ The research and development facilities are not well developed hence generic medicines (GM) provides better alternatives.

– as major portion of health services directed towards poor. and provided by state → GM decreases the bill on government exchequer.

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Reasons for lower availability

① lower manufacturing capacity along with various issues regarding patents & IPR.

② Non-preference among physicians because they are less expensive.

③ Lack of awareness → low demand → lower production & quality concerns.

Steps taken by Indian government -

① Various exemptions under new act regime.

② Promotion through schemes like AYUSHMAN BHARAT, etc.

③ Policy to advocate them on international forums like REEP etc.

Way forward:-

More awareness and improvement in quality is required to ease the availability. It should be coupled with ease of manufacturing.

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9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Multilateral rule based trading developed in the aftermath of 2nd WW and with the institution of WTO, IMF and alike. It expanded. ~~seen~~ It expanded to benefit all the countries with 90% expansion in world GDP.

However it is under stress in present situation owing to factors like:-

(1) Growing protectionism in western economies.

(2) Crumbling trade unions like EU.

(3) Disenchantment of Eastern & Emerging economies with functioning of Bretton wood institutes.

(4) Growth in number of bilateral agreements & plurilateral agreements like RCEP.

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(8) Open trade war between bigger economies like USA & China.

The following measures can be taken by WTO to arrest these challenges.

① The functioning should be made more representative by giving proper recognition to emerging economies

② The dispute resolution measures should be less political as they are seen misused by western powers.

③ The concerns of developing & emerging economies like India regarding agricultural subsidies should be addressed.

Way forward:

WTO should take active measures to arrest the threat to international rule-based trading system which starts from its own democratisation & reformation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

US is one of the major trade partner of India in the west. The trade relations expands over number of articles ranging from agricultural products to defence articles.

However following are regarded as major impediments to Indo-US trade relations

① Growing Trade deficit of US with India coupled with protectionist measures of US administration is cause of concern for US.

② The visa issues which affects Indian service sectors.

③ Various tariff & non tariff barriers put by both sides across different sectors. eg. US tariff on Indian food articles and Indian tariff on US motorbykes.

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(4) Clashes in WTO over subsidies extended ~~towards~~ by India towards its agricultural sectors. US also extends substantial amount of subsidies (40% of agricultural budget ~~&~~ against India's 8%).

(5) Defence trade with Russia. (60% of Indian defence supplies).

~~India~~ ~~ka~~ US called India the "tariff king". As a measure of reprimand it withdrew GSP.

GSP withdrawal affects :-

→ Indian sectors especially agriculture sector, which got non-tariff entry to US markets.

Way forward :-

India is not in position of Tit-for-Tat with US; hence constructive engagement through WTO is the most suitable way to solve the trade issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a democratic country and is run by 3 institutions with checks & balances. They are legislature, executive and judiciary.

The executive is responsible to legislature and the legislature is responsible to people. In this way the independence of each branch of Indian state is balanced by accountability

However there are questions about the functioning of Indian judiciary. Indian judiciary headed by SC is independent and exercise power & control over the functioning of legislature & executive.

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The independence of judiciary is enshrined in the constitution, by providing various safeguards. such as.

① Security of tenure
② Expenses are charged on Consolidated fund of India & states.
③ The judges can be removed only through the complex procedure of impeachment.

Need for accountability.

There are various aspects of judicial functioning which generates the requirement of accountability.

① The opeque nature of appointment of Judges.
② The neglegence of Judiciary to open itself to RTI

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③ Various allegations of corruption.

④ Non-representative nature of higher judiciary i.e various sections of society including women are not represented properly.

⑤ Judicial activism & excesses - usurping constitutionally mandated functions.

Steps taken to improve accountability & issues

① Various bills are proposed to ensure accountability of functioning Judges.

② National Judicial Appointment council Act was rejected by Judiciary as unconstitutional.

Issue & way forward.

These steps are seen as ways to subvert the Judiciary; which can be right but Judiciary should itself take measures to improve its accountability & respect the basic structure doctrine.

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian government functions through various ministries & these ministries in turn functions based on various departments working either under ministry or independent.

The department system exhibits following strengths.

① As governance grows the procedure becomes complex & cumbersome. departments ease the burden.

② They provide specific expertise & efficiency relating to particular area.

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(3) Changing priorities of government needs special departments.

eg. consumer protection & welfare - by Department of Administrative reforms & public grievance.

farmers welfare :- DACFW.

(4) Sensitive works under specific departments which are directly under the PM

eg. Department of Space, Department of Science & Technology.

However the system of departments poses following challenges.

(1) Complexity of procedures ; which makes the governance ineffective & lazy.

(2) Doubling of efforts due to growing redundancy.

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(3) Growing red tapism, nepotism & Bureacratic machinery.

(4) goes against the concept of minimum government & maximum governance.

Way forward:-

Hence keeping in view the growing complexity of work & the aim of minimum ~~governance~~ gov & maximum governance rationalisation of these departments is required.

The recent step of creating JALSHAKTI ministry by amalgamating relevant departments is a positive step worth emulating.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Indian parliament consists of upper house & lower house. Upper house / Rajya Sabha functions as federal chamber of legislature giving representation to states at centre.

However the following are the concerns surrounding the composition :-

① The states do not have equal representation in Rajya Sabha (RS).

② The eligibility criteria is detailed given Indian citizenship as the sole criteria → taking away the federal nature.

③ It consists of nominated members. There questions regarding being

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

representative

functioning

1) Rajya Sabha mainly functions as democratic chamber

2) Certain bills (money bill) can not be introduced in RS.

3) RS cannot reject money bill.

4) Chairman (RS) do not head the joint sitting.

5) RS cannot vote for repealing of national emergency.

This suggests that RS exists merely as house of parliament. which can at best delay the bills with no effective voice on various crucial matters.

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However Rs performs following functions.

(1) It decides for the introduction of new ~~central~~ civil Service.

(2) Rs approves constitutional amendment bills.

(3) It only can empower parliament to legislate on state list matters.

(4) It approves various emergencies.

(5) Has equal say in ordinary bills & financial bills (except money bill).

Hence Rs is not mere dilatory chamber but functions as democratic chamber of Indian parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

The electoral funding has been in centre again due to recent Lok-sabha elections,

Various measures have been taken from time to time to improve the electoral funding. The recent being electoral bonds.

The electoral bonds were proposed as an advancement over previous measures. It provides,

① Anonimity to donor.
② KYC norms necessitates that only clean individuals can donate.
③ The income returns filed by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

political parties gives transparency to total funding received.

However following concerns remains.

(1) It removes limits from corporate houses donations increasing their influence on polity and also giving scope for money laundering

(2) The identity of donors can be revealed to the govt of the day putting other parties at disadvantaged position.

Hence the best option – state funding of elections is the most logical step because :-

(1) Provides even playing field for all political parties.

(2) It can limit the election expenses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) No need for separate accounts and single account will be made from which money will be disbursed.

(4) It can check nexus between politician & criminals.

Issues

- It can put extra pressure on govt exchequer.
- criteria for allotment of funds should be made out.

Way forward.

The election expenses should be checked to ensure level playing field and free democracy. Electoral bonds are steps in right direction however before envisaging state funding further improvements in electoral bond can be tried

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As the Indian Economy grows followed by more and more migration. There will be unprecedent increase in size of cities. However about 5% of Indian urban population lives in slums. which paints dismal picture about the urban development & city governance.

Challenges. plaguing Indian urban governance are as follows.

① Lack of proper power dispersion as envisaged in 74th constitutional amendment by state governments.

② Consequently shortage of ~~functionaries~~ funds & functionaries. at local

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

level.

③ The lack of institutional capacity & existence of numerous parastatals which complicates the governance structure

④ The meagre funds dispersed by state govt are coupled by reluctance of Local bodies to collect taxes already under their authority.

⑤ Uncontrolled urbanisation, illegal construction & corruption even then about 10/10,000 households are homeless.

⑥ The civic services are dismal, especially drinking water etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The following strategies can be adopted.

→ The taxing powers should be delegated to local bodies.

→ Proper measures to arrest corruption

→ Institutional capacity to raise monetary resources like - the municipal bonds.

→ The numbers parastatals should be rationalized through proper data collection.

→ The technology should be leveraged to improve service provision.

→ Various govt schemes should be streamlined like AMRUT, Smart cities through inclusion of local bodies

Way forward,

Local bodies empowerment is very crucial to improving the urban governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Self help groups (SHG) are the institutes which involves number of people with common interests coming together to achieve common welfare through pooling of their resources.

SHG plays following role

① Increasing capacity -
The pooling of resources gives the members the capacity to undertake
→ projects of their interests eg. small processing centre.
→ to avail loans from banks.
→ to start co-operative to serve as source of income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Decreasing poverty.

→ helps in reduction of poverty by improving the income sources of poor households.

③ Empowering women.

→ women SHG are predominant in SHGs.

→ It gives them economic source of income.

→ gives them agency

— The women SHGs are the most successful one eg. kudumbshree. etc.

Keeping in View the importance of SHGs, the SHG-bank Linkage programme was started. However it did not produce the desired results.

The issues were :-

→ Banks are wary of giving loans to SHGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ SHG lacks proper expertise in field of credit management.

→ They lack proper records & collateral to avail loans.

→ defaulting by SHGs. on repayment.

→ Some fraud SHGs are formed especially to avail the loans.

The following steps can be taken be taken to improve the situation.

→ Proper capacity development of SHGs.

→ The lending capacity of banks should be improved.

→ Steps should be taken for computerisation of records.

Way forward.

SHG are nascent institutes they need support to increase their capacity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Indian Higher education system is very crucial to harness the Demographic dividend and to realise SDG-4.

Over the recent years the government has taken various steps to improve higher education system. They range from improving the infrastructure to curriculum & the collaboration. The ~~brief~~ steps in brief.

(1) Steps to improve the governance.
The function to disburse grants is taken away from UGC. making it solely responsible for administration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The bill for replacing Medical Commission of India with Indian Medical Council.

② to improve infrastructure

→ Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) to grant loans to higher education centres to improve the research infrastructure.

③ To improve research & worldstanding

→ Institutes of Eminence with autonomy.

→ Higher Education Ranking framework to generate sense of competition.

Despite all these steps many reforms are still required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Steps to arrest inequality → Only 2% of SCs pursue higher education.

→ besides there is huge gender gap.

② Steps to encourage collaboration between the various institutes working in different fields.

③ Shortage of staff, especially professional Teachers.

④ Political interference should be minimised.

⑤ There is need for autonomy in case of curriculum revision.

Way forward.

GoI should implement the salient points of New Education policy like segregation of institutes based on function along with above mentioned steps.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

About 5% of Indian urban population lives in slums, the state vary from state to state. And 10/10,000 Indian households are homeless.

In this background government launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. which envisaged public private partnership to provide housing for all by 2022.

The scheme has made considerable progress over last few year. The slums are modified and upgraded with the help of private sector.

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There are provisions for availability of Cheap credit at nominal rates. Besides individual initiatives for home upgradation that are supported by govt credit.

However the schemes face following challenges.

① Availability of resources.

→ The main problem is availability of land

→ The environmental clearances etc enhances the project cost.

③ Design of Scheme

→ The scheme envisages provision of permanent homes. however most of the landless migrate seasonally to cities

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→ The homes are away from workplace creating problems of commutation.

The following measures can be taken to fastrack the programme.

① The speedy implementation of Real Estate Regulatory Act throughout the country.

② The collection of proper data on migration & tweak the scheme accordingly

③ Resolving NPA problems in bank to ease the credit flow

Way forward:

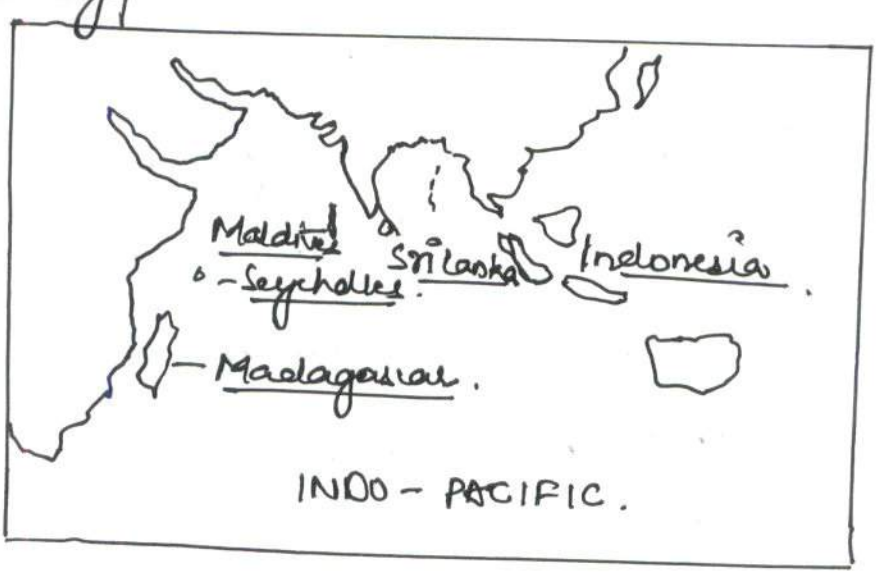
The scheme should be revised to accomodate concern of migratory workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Ocean is bound by Africa & Indian Subcontinent. contains various small Island nations. These are important in India geopolitical & maritime security strategy



Role of Indian Ocean Island states in geopolitical countours (GC)

- These states spread across Indian Ocean from east to west - provides strategic

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locations for developing naval bases & military logistic centres

- The vast EEZ provided by them ensures exploitation of BLUE ECONOMY
- They are located close to international sea lanes & oil transport corridors. This enhances their strategic importance.
- They are the most prime & suitable candidates for exploration of deep sea resources.

→ Can prove strategic partners in ensuring Emergent India's role in Indo-pacific.

Role in Maritime security.

→ Enhances the surveillence capacity for both conventional & non conventional threats like piracies etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ strategic partners in ensuring the freedom of navigation under UNCLOS

→ can help check the expansionist Chinese attitude through BRI, ~~[illegible]~~ & string of pearls.

However there are limitations.

- Most of them are lilting towards China eg. Sri Lanka (Hambantota) & Maldives
- India has not enough resources to engage them constructively eg. delays in projects

Way forward :-

India is taking active steps by engaging them through various platforms eg. humanitarian aids, military co-operation However a comprehensive policy should be developed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Development Assistance (DA) is a kind of debt/non-debt instrument in a foreign policy of a country. It is mainly directed towards countries which are less advanced across various aspects

DA has emerged as very important aspect of India's foreign policy. India extends various debt/non-debt instruments to freindly countries.

Over the last decade with the growth and expansion in Indian Economy DA. has become very important aspect of bilateral & multilateral engagements.

[SCOPE]

Indian development assistance range over various areas.

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two important aspects among them :-

- Development of human resources.
  it includes assistance for education, healthcare development, and skill training by involving forums like ITEC.
- Special assistance for region specific epidemics like assistance for Zud (cold wave) in Central Asia
- Infrastructure development :-
  Assistance for development of Salma Dam in Afghanistan, various hydroelectric projects in Nepal
- Improvement of agriculture and resource utilization
  Special line of credit is extended to Bangladesh by India.
  Likewise various projects are underway in Africa (East Africa) eg. Giriba project - helped by India.

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Reach :- Over years the reach of Indian development assistance has grown manifold. mainly through 2 ways.

a) Assistance directly by India.
b) Through intermediate institutes like BRICS Bank etc.

The areas mainly covered under Indian DD;

- South Asian nations - like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka & Maldives. (as per GUJRAL DOCTRINE)
- African countries under AARDO, Asia Africa growth corridor etc.

Way forward :-

However there are limits to DD approach mainly due to resource crunch, competition from countries like China.
Nevertheless it has become an emergent aspect of Indian foreign policy.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

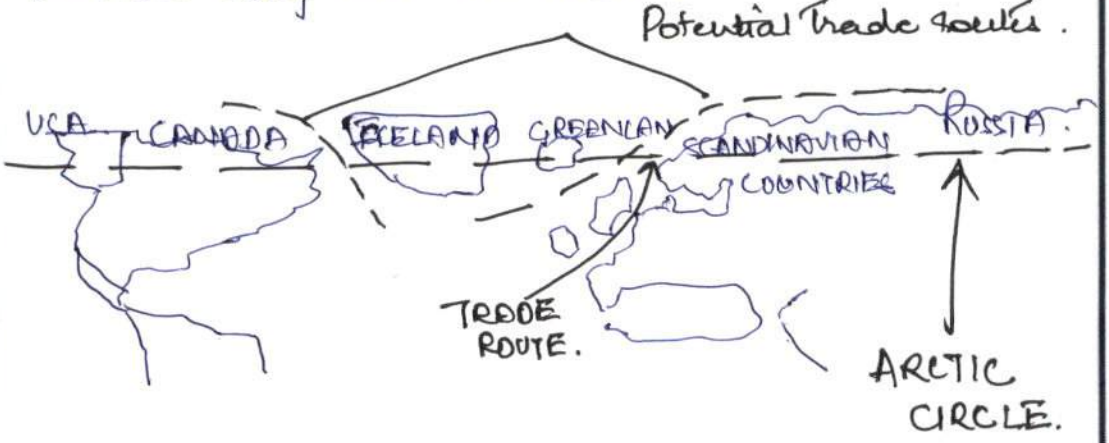
All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is associate member of Arctic Council. With the changing ecological and geopolitical scenario Arctic region ~~ha~~ is important for India's long term interests.



Ecological significance.

1. ~~Ice melt~~ Melting permafrost → Climate change → Releases methane → Climate change

2. The melting of ice sheets in Arctic circle → weakening of polar vortex → direct and indirect affects on INDIAN MONSOON SYSTEM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The exploitation of accumulated hydrocarbon → addition of further greenhouse gases.

GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

1. India is not permanent member of Arctic council though it has Research bases there.
2. Russian huge ~~[illegible]~~ continental shelves - gives India opportunity to exploit resources.
3. China has published white paper on Arctic policy — given there is no treaty regarding Arctic circle (like one in Antarctica) such claims needs to be contested.

Way forward:-

India should oppose any appropriation of Arctic as sovereign space of any country and pitch the demand to treat it as global common. with executive steps to both safeguard and judiciously exploit the natural resources.

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2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

US has announced the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. it has created a potentially changing geopolitical situation in ~~western~~ western neighbourhood of India.

Challenges faced by India:

1. Prospects of Taliban coming back to power in Afghanistan → Pakistan's influence will increase.
2. The volatile neighbourhood is security threat to India — directly → terrorist attacks
   Indirectly → drug peddling, trafficking etc.
3. Snapping of India's plan to reach → Central Asia through Zerang - Delaram roads.

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Option available with India :-

1. Accept the inevitable and engage in talks with Taliban eg. through participation in [Moscow peace talks]

2. Continue its humanitarian and developmental work in Afghanistan.

3. Make powers like USA, Russia and China towards [India's sensitivity] in the region.

Steps taken & way forward :-

India continues to support the [democracy] in Afghanistan → participated in Moscow peace talks only when Afghan govt sent its special envoy to it. It should press upon exclusive forums like Quadrilateral dialogue forum to be sensitive of India's interests

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3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is a group of developing economies spread over 4 continents, contributing to substantial share of world economy.

BRICS seems to have internal contradictions on following aspects. which affect its effectiveness as dynamic multilateral forum

1. Different political setups :-
India, South Africa being democratic nations and china being communist → differing political outlook.

2. Different Economic growth stage.
Russia is a developed economy, China is ultraprotectionist and uses trade as diplomatic weapon

3. Difference in sizes of countries :- asymmetric contribution to BRICS co-operative structures like BRICS bank → hegemony

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of china.

4. Differences in opinion about reforms in international institutes.

they share views about WTO reforms, but China ~~unset~~ opposes UNSC reforms.

Inspite of this BRICS has emerged as an alternative to existing world order.

1. World fastest growing economies — effective say in WTO.
2. Alternative institutes like BRICS bank, are proving effective in driving development
3. BRICS like institutes are effective in ensuring convergence around security issues
4. BRICS + format to reach out to other countries. eg. African nations.

Way forward:-

Though seems slow owing to inherent differences. BRICS provide alternative to protectionist and retreating western institutes.

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4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India, historically has concentrated upon balancing its foreign policy between soft and hard power. With changing time soft power alone seems to be insufficient to realize countries interests.

Immense soft power of India :-

1. Supplies the trained workforce of doctors, engineers world over.
2. Their immigrants to various nations are supporting their economies.
3. The economical aid and technological assistance through ITEC and other programmes to poor countries.
4. Space diplomacy of India eg. South Asian Satellite
5. Adherence to Gujral Doctrine in neighbourhood & panchsheel in wider relation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But soft power do not suffice in cases of.

1. Terrorism being used as state policy by neighbours (Pakistan)
2. Infiltration, drug trafficking and trafficking in human beings
3. Border incursions like one on Doklam
4. Attack on Indian security forces like in Kashmir.

Hence fine balance is needed between soft and hard power. It is shown by hard stance taken in Doklam, antiinsurgency programmes like Indradhanush (India-Myanmar) and cross border air strikes in Pakistan. The country adheres to Ahimsa but has power to defend itself with force.

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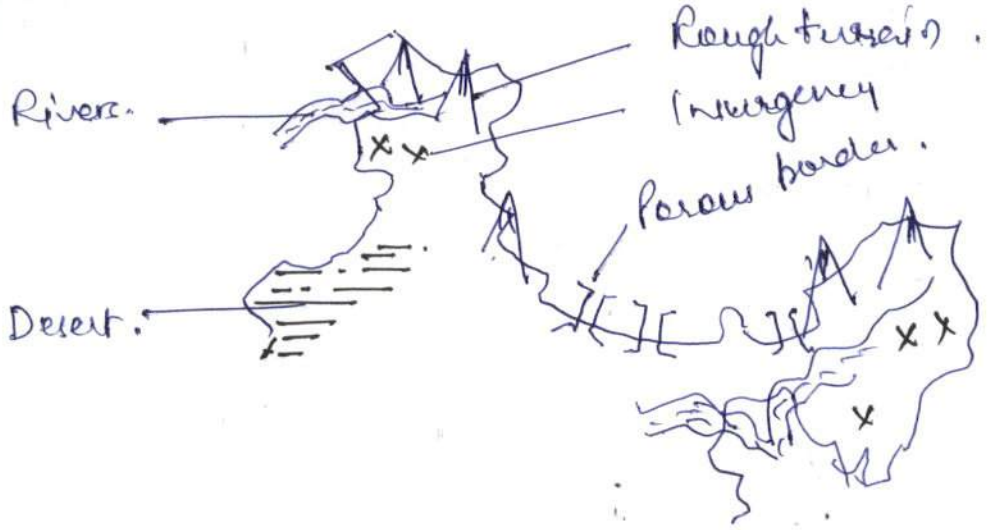
5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India has emerged as power in space technology. It is appropriate that it is applied to secure indian borders.

Role of space technology in Border management Indian border



Applications.

- Rough terrains can be better managed given human limitations to guard areas.
- Space can keep an eye on both legitimate (trade, communication) & illegitimate (trafficking, infiltration) activities on border.

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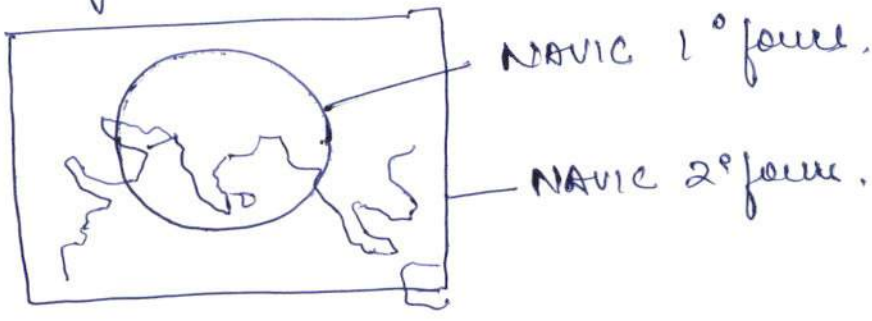
- ~~the~~ It can aid to capacity of border forces
  eg. Unmanned Aircrafts (to guard inhospitable terrain
  laser fencing across rivers.
- Ease deployment of forces and due information about adverse weather to safeguard them.

Steps taken

- force exclusive satellites. GSAT 7 - Navy
  GSAT 7A - Airforce
- Mapping satellites - CARTOSAT 1, 2 series.
  RESAT 1, 2 series.
- NAVIC navigation (indegenous)



Way forward:-
Better training of forces to increase their utilization capacity and better infrastructure is way forward.

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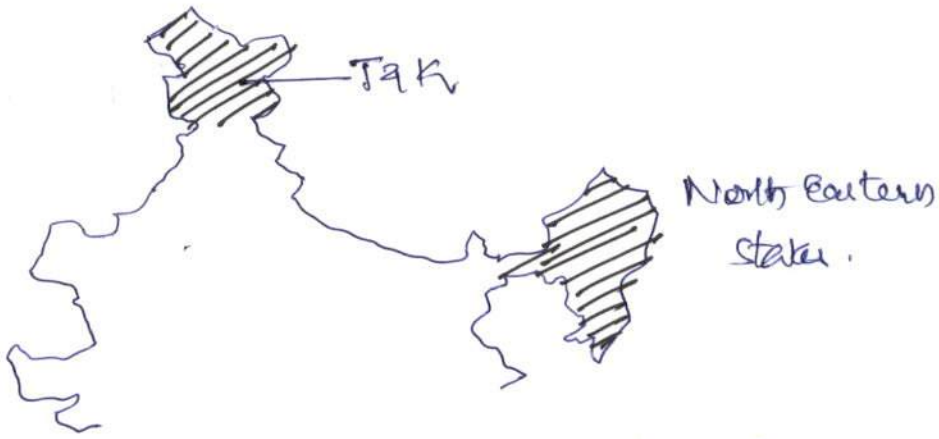
6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA is a legislation to provide extraordinary power to Armed forces in disturbed areas.

Areas under AFSPA at one / other point of time.



Allegations of human rights violation :-

1. AFSPA suspends human rights in affected area.
2. Force are given extraordinary powers to search any premises and even of shoot at sight.
3. North Eastern States alleges - rapes and other atrocities under the garb of the act.
4. Expert committee like [Justice Verma] committee suggested stringent punishment for

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rape convicts.

Justice Reddy committee → repeal the law and add its provisions to other legislations

Need for AFSPA :-

1. The personnel are in danger especially in insurgency affected area.
2. Repealing AFSPA will decrease their MORALE
3. The insurgent groups are averted due to fear of the law.

Way forward :-

SC has said that AFSPA do not provide blanket protection, this should be coupled with increased power to HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION to investigate cases of alleged violation, and proportional punishment. The Human rights and Security is not antagonist and need to be balanced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet has reduced the whole world into a small village. It has created both opportunities and challenges especially so in dealing with terrorism.

Opportunities	Challenges
1. True news can be availed by anyone to create informed opinion.	1. Fake news and prejudiced opinions can create stereotypes otherwise non existent.
2. The message of peace can reach to wider audience in short span of time.	2. The radicalisation process is equally fast on internet.
3. The online surveillence can be used to target potential terrorists.	3. Advent of end-to-end encryption and underground channels can be security nightmare.

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4. the huge data availability help step up and simulate evacuation in case of terrorist attacks

4. Data itself poses risk to security and threats of cyber attacks especially the crucial security installations.

~~There~~ Internet has both positive and negative sides when it comes to Terrorism.

Way forward:-

Proper legislation to secure the ~~[illegible]~~ cyber section of nation; the draft data privacy bill is a good step; it should be followed by proper sensitisation about CYBER HYGIENE.

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8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. **(150 words) 10**

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Chandrasekhar limit is the concept given famous Indian origin physicist. and is named after his name.

Chandrasekhar Limit :- (CL)

It is the minimum limit beyond which which a star looses its energy and subsequently converts to black hole.

Significance of CL in Astronomy

1. Idea about the formation of stars and origin of universe.
2. Knowledge about predicting the age of star and when it will die down.
3. It gives lot of information about our own star - the sun.

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4. Gives information about the black holes and various properties associated with them.

5. Knowledge about the gravitational properties of black holes, ~~and~~

6. Helps to improve design of space instructure via proper knowledge and predictions of activities of stars.

Way forward

Chandrasekhar limit proves to be a very good start point to understand Einstein theory of relativity.

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9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space debris includes all sort of natural & manmade material which is rotating around in space.

Space debris.

- B/o origin.
  - Natural debris — Asteroids & their pieces
  - Manmade — Satellite, food wrappers, plastic pieces.
- B/o position
  - Orbital debris — mainly defunct satellites
  - Beyond — around other planets or moon etc.

Risks posed by space debris.

1. Threat to astronauts life as these material rotate at very high speed — hit by them can be fatal.

2. to satellites :- can severly damage the whole satellite / part of it.

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2. To international security :- space debris of one nation hitting satellite of other.

Measures for mitigation & Removal.

Mitigation :-

1. Rationalising the size of satellites :- eg. ~~Ter~~ (minisatellites) for purposes for otherwise needed big satellites
2. Taking back defunct satellites by respective nation.
3. Bringing international legislation on lines of UNOOSA to regulate space debris.

Removal :-

1. Individual nations have taken steps like Europes (Harpoon) Japan (Counteri) to remove debris.
2. International collaboration around these efforts is needed.

Space has potential to ease burden of human drudgery and ensure progress, but like any other resource if mismanaged can cause international issues.

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10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is dependent on foreign suppliers for almost 80% of its defence requirements.

Implications
- Security
- Sovereignty
- Technological advance
- Reliability.

Challenges in self reliance

Indegenous problems:-

1. Spending on Research & Development is just 6% of defence budget (20% in China)
2. The infrastructure capacity of public research is pathetic → DRDO is overburdened
3. Trust gap between Defence ministry & private sector.

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International challenges:

1. Supplier Countries aren't ready to pass on technology
2. International sanctions like CAATSA straining India's relations with Russia (60% of Indian weapons are of Russian origin).
3. It is further restraining joint ~~pro~~ Indo-Russian projects like BRAHMOS.
4. Non diversified supplier base.

Steps that can be taken

1. Promoting partnerships between public & private sector eg. (Make In & II initiative)
2. Partnership between International & Indian private companies eg Strategic Defence Partnership & Offset fund
3. Enhancing capabilities of indegenous industry (Make In India, Start up India) and international collaboration eg. COMCASA agreement, BRAHMOS project.

Defence is vital sector and indegenous capabilities are crucial in changing international scenario and adverse neighbourhood.

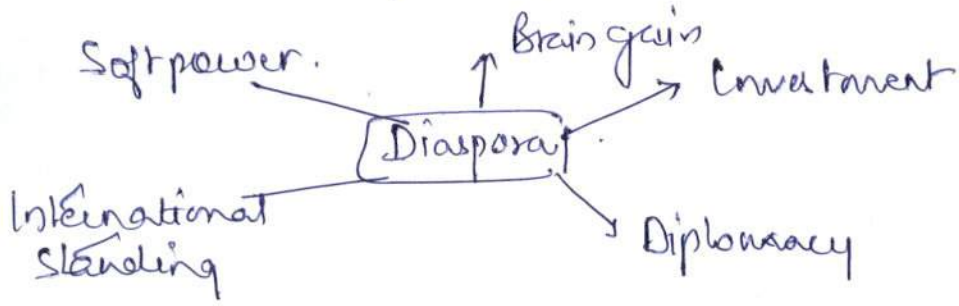
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits.

(250 words) 15

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

India has one of the world's largest diaspora world over, which has contributed immensely to India's development process.



Role played.

1. Indian Diaspora is the carrier of Indian softpower and culture to different parts of countries eg. popularity of bollywood in Russia.
2. It enhances people to people contact and brings 2 nations together.
3. It has augmented weight to India's international standing and sensitivity towards Indian interests eg at UN, WTO, etc.

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4. It has added to diplomatic might of India e.g. waiver from CAATSA to India.

5. They directly contribute through
→ Investment.
→ transfer of technology
→ Brain gain through academic collaborations.

Challenges in Engaging with them.

1. Sheer number and the range of their distribution across countries, makes it difficult to make comprehensive reach out.

2. Engagements depends upon the interests of central governments only, the states have no measures in place to take affirmative steps

3. No comprehensive policy measure or legislation to be built comprehensive

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engagement infrastructure like, specialised forum with designated powers.

ways to take affirmative steps.

1. Make effective policy outline with goals to be achieved across [different sectors] like, → Science Technology, Human Resource development, infrastructure etc

2. Special incentives like tax relaxations etc to attract them towards India.

3. Review and engagements at top levels are required,

Way forward :-

[PRAVASI BHARTIYA] divas is an affirmative action of Indian govt. But more comprehensive policy aims with affirmative steps is the need of the hour.

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12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

WTO's trade and commerce philosophy is based on the equal access and democratic trade relations with special incentives and protection to least developed and developing countries.

MFN is one such policy instrument and along with National treatment provides equal access to international goods to domestic market.

Reasons for growth of multilateral preferential trade agreements:

1. The scepticism about the functioning of WTO. :- viewed as under undue influence of western powers. (EU & USA.)
2. The slow pace of agreements in WTO

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owing to various issues and number of participants.

2. Changing economic structure – emergence of developing economies eg. BRICS, demands change in trade equations.

4. WTO's resistance towards reforms.

5. The potential offered by multilateral agreements – eg RCEP – 25% of world economy.

→ But they do not violate MFN, as it says that – the goods of all WTO members should be treated as same UNLESS there is any PREFERENTIAL AGREEMENT applies.

→ However the close nature of these agreements would effectively deny to large markets to non participant nations.

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No, these trade groupings do not present existential threat to WTO because :-

1. WTO is a democratic trade institute
2. It gives voice to otherwise economically insignificant nations. eg. through differential treatment
3. The pace of multilateral agreements outside WTO set up is not so encouraging eg. RCEP.
4. The terms of negotiations in such agreements are very harsh & demanding eg. IPR issues in RCEP.

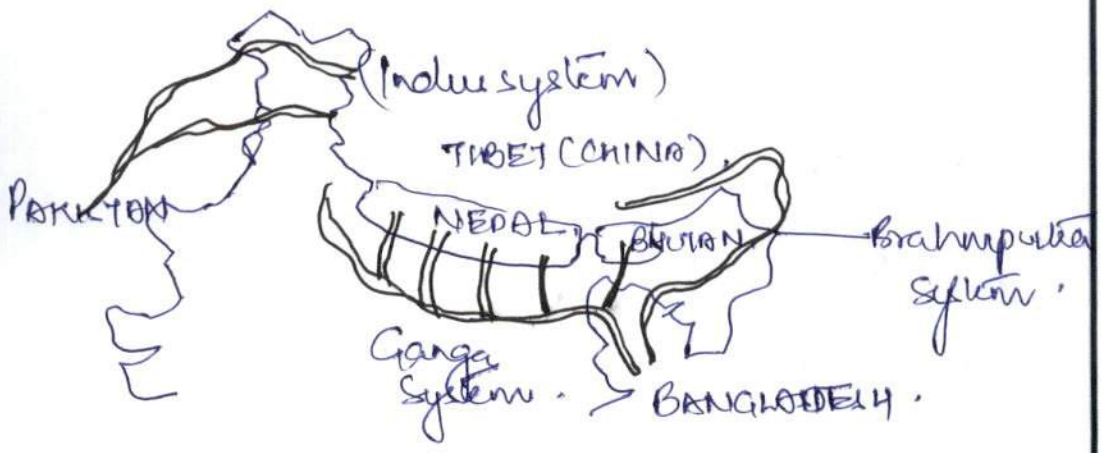
WTO's relevance is not threatened by multilateral agreements; however they represent changing world economic scenario; & indeed present an opportunity for WTO to seriously consider reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has considerable number of transboundary rivers; besides monsoon source of water in rivers is an international phenomenon; this demands effective hydro-diplomacy for water needs & security concerns.



Challenges faced in transboundary Rivers.

1. Lack of proper data sharing mechanisms.
eg. India has Brahmputra and Indus data sharing MOU with China

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but co-operation is limited to Monsoon season.

2. Riparian relations —

India is lower riparian state with respect to China for Indus & Brahmputra.

→ For Ganga system - upper riparian. wrt Bangladesh.

→ lower riparian wrt — tributaries of Ganga wrt - Nepal.

3. Law of prior appropriation — has created race for building dams / storage structures (It says the right to exploitation goes to one who develops structures early).

4. Unsettled borders; regional tensions — thwarts effective engagements — eg. Teesta river with Bangladesh.

5. Climate change. especially in Himalayan area is ~~dry~~ shrinking glaciers and weakening monsoon. → threat to

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Himalayan River.

Existant mechanism:-

1. Indus water treaty determines sharing of water along Indus ~~water~~ system.
2. MOU for sharing water data across - Indus and Brahmputra with CHINA.
3. Teesta water sharing agreement is under talks.

Way forward:-

- The states along Himalayan River should come together to discuss the issues amicably.
- The security and humanitarian considerations regarding water sharing should be discussed.

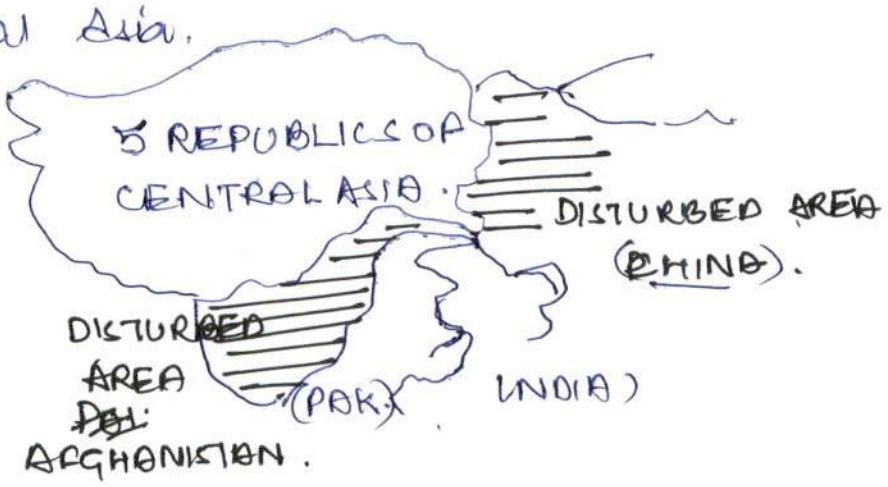
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

~~Central Asia~~

India - Central Asia dialogues first installment was completed recently. It shows India's renewed focus on Central Asia.



Importance of Central Asia :-

A) Importance in their own right :-

1. Rich in ~~Area~~ Resources — Energy (oil & gas)
— gold.
— Uranium.
— other resources.

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2. Expanding economies – huge potential for investment.
3. Geostrategic position – reach to RUSSIA & EUROPE.
4. Cultural ties with India.
5. Security relations – India has only foreign Air base in Kyrgizistan.

B) Mutual interests.

1. Can work towards stability in Afghanistan
2. Realisation of SDG, and arresting climate change.
3. Security & stability in central Asia itself.

Progress made in the relationships :-

1. India considers CA as its extended neighbourhood.
2. Central Asia Policy 2012. focusing all aspects of engagements.
3. Participation in North south Transit Corridor, Asghabat agreement of SCO.

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4. Humanitarian and technological assistance under ITEC.

Issues that remain :-

1. The different natures of regimes across Central Asia.
2. Growing population → youth bulge → corruption and lack of employment → explosive situation.
3. Under direct influence of China, due to proximity to Uighur region & under BRI.
4. Lack of direct reach, to CA.

Way forward :-

Enhanced economic engagement eg Uzbekium agreements, is a good step forward; Air connectivity should be considered to overcome connectivity issue; along with Chabahar port.

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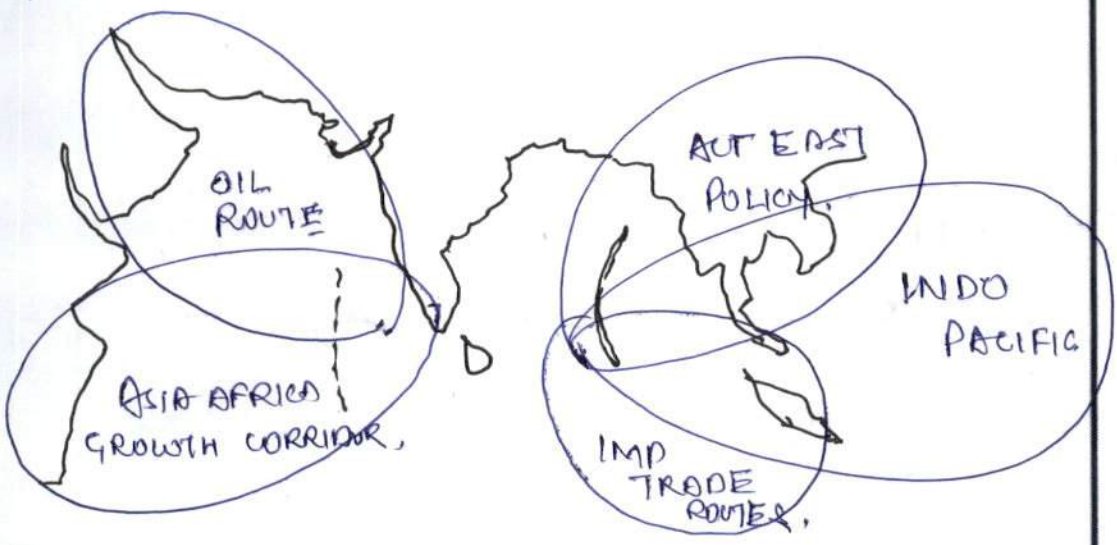
15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Islands are its important assets in Indian Ocean having important role to play as Net security provider.



Significance of Islands.

Lakshwadweep

1. Extends India's Exclusive economic zone and thus reach to wide resources.

2. Direct role to boost India's BLUE ECONOMY sector.

3. Post Mumbai attacks lakshadweep has

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

importance in security equations of India & Indian Ocean.

4. Lakshwadeep directly looks over international oil route through gulf region & red sea.

5. 10° channel is near to international trade routes.

6. The A&N Islands has reach to Bay of Bengal & South East Asia. These important component of India's Act East Policy.

7. The Islands have special significance especially in changing - INDO PACIFIC scenario.

8. They have crucial strategic position to safeguard freedom of Navigation in UNCLOS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by India.

1. Tri-command joint infrastructure in A&N.
2. Island Development ~~Task~~ for Agency under Home ministry.
3. Special task force under NTI Aayog to improve connectivity.
4. Special training exercises individually & along with other nations like - Malabar Exercise, Sampreeti etc.

Issues.

1. Delay in projects eg. Internet cable linkage to A&N.
2. Ecological & cultural sensitivity (tribal groups)
3. Connectivity problems.
4. Natural disasters eg. Tsunami 2004.

Way forward:

Comprehensive policy with major thrust on infrastructure is required.

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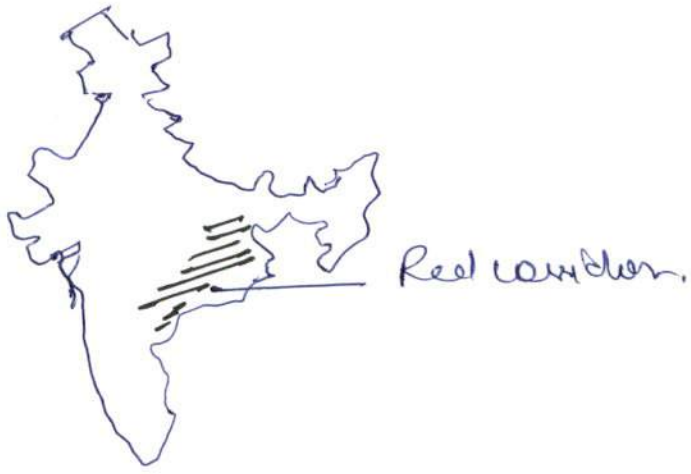
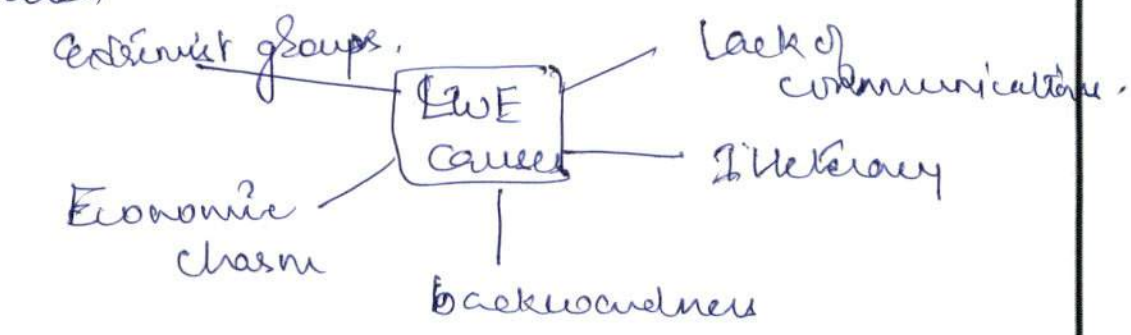
16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The number of LWE are coming showing according to recent reports from Home ministry; but the Red corridor still spreads through substantial part of India.





→ Citing causes. balanced approach is required to tackle the problem :-

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1. Tackling Extremist groups :-

a) Special police forces :- like black panther (A.P) greyhounds etc.

b) Augmenting capacity — through training capacity enhancement, infrastructure.

Recommendation P. Chidambaram panel regarding overhauling of central police forces should be implemented.

2. Generating Socio-economic capital in LWE areas.

a) Connectivity :-
under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharat net etc.

b) Education :-
Through student exchange programmes, Schools eg :- Eklavya Model Residential School

c) Economic opportunity :- under MGNREGS, Start up India, Stand up India - skilling

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of surrendering cadre.

d) Proper counselling for potential youths on lines of Dekho Apna Desh (in J&K).

e) Strengthening local governance to
→ spread awareness about govt programmes
→ Rights and legislations eg. Forest Rights Act, SC ST Act, etc.

Way forward :-

The potential conditions generated by real & perceived inequality & backwardness are exploited by LWE. Hence along with direct action against LWE the basic reasons should also be tackled.

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17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking, Organised crime and terrorism go hand in hand. Hence tackling one would inevitably include target other.

1. Cycle. →

→ Drug trafficking → Organised crime / terrorism → Drug trafficking

2. ~~Geographical~~

Drug trafficking affects – morality, Equality, Health, Security.

These faultlines leads to Organised crimes – robbery, dacoity, and trafficking also.

Trafficking – provides monetary & human resource support to Organised crime &

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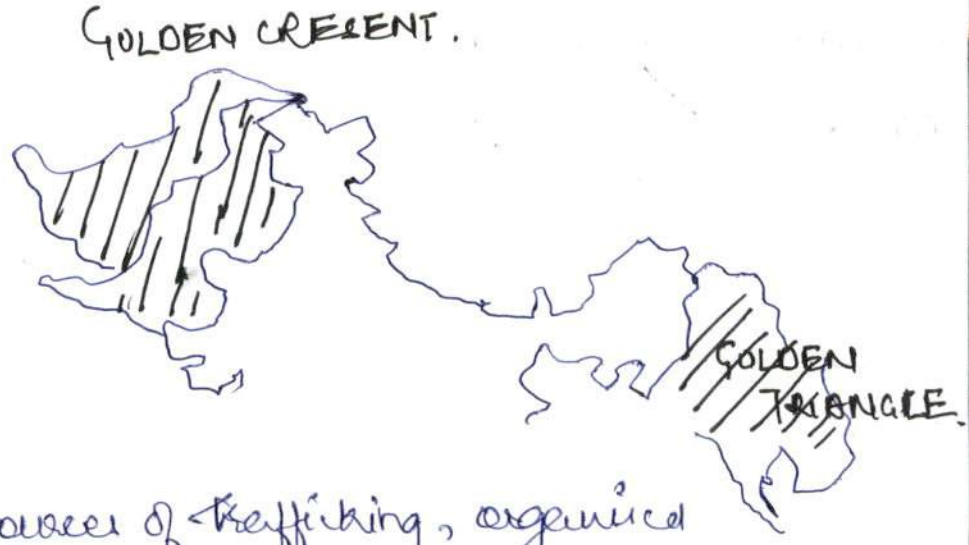
terrorism.

3. Geographical linkage :-



The sources of trafficking, organised crime and terrorism are superimposed, especially in western neighbourhood.

Steps taken by India.

1. India is active participant of UN office on drugs and crimes programme

2. It has brought specific legislations to check the trio-menance.

a) The Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act to check drug abuse.

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b) The trafficking in person (Prohibition and rehabilitation) bill is proposed to give more teeth to existing legislation.

c) The unlawful activities prevention Act, the Foreign Exchange Management Act, etc to check unlawful movement of money etc.

Policy.

1. Integrated Border Management especially along Pakistan & Bangladesh to check illegal movements.

Way forward

India is both target, source & transit of the drugs trafficking and a victim of terrorism. Hence comprehensive policy by clubbing the individual approaches is needed.

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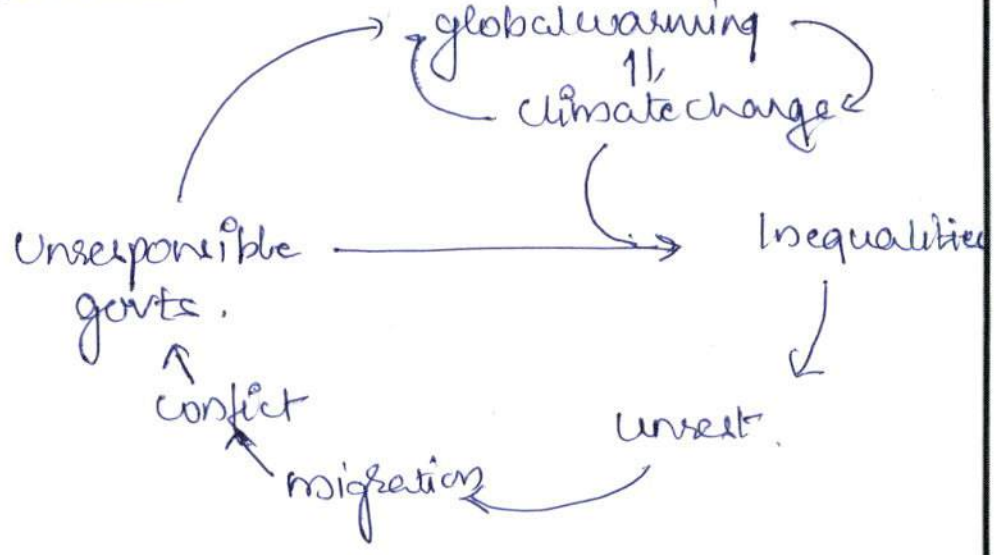
18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The proposal to give UN power to declare Climate Change as international security under Article 39 of UN charter. to grant UNSC the powers to impose military & economic sanctions, on countries.



UNEP recognises 7 threats to National security :-

1. Strains the already limited resources
2. Endangers livelihood → migration

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3. Threatens agricultural systems → food security
4. Disasters and displacement.
5. Rising sea level, erosion.
6. Large scale displacements.
7. Conflict & war.

However India did not support the UN's decision; Based on following rationale.

1. Irresponsible and unexplained enhancement of Jurisdiction.
2. Political motivation cannot be ruled out.
4. Victimisation of already poor countries.
5. Developed states can misuse the process,
6. UNSC is non-representative of present world order & sensitivities.
7. Piecemeal approach.

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8. Climate change is a complex phenomenon ~~and~~ ~~the~~

9. FORCING the countries at different levels of developments with different obligations towards people isn't a good idea.

Way forward :-

India doesn't support coercive steps but open to creative initiatives like International solar Alliance and so on. Coercion is not a way to arrest climate change.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Data exclusivity is the concept under IPR which suggests that Data generated by one company while approving a technology cannot be used without its permission by other researchers.

Arguments.

For

1. The company data is its own property because of resources it spend on them

2. Exclusivity generates Incentives to work and generate good products.

Against.

1. It halts the overall progress of Science leads to Science without humanity

2. Exclusivity halts the progress and leads to repetition of efforts.

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2. Necessary to promote private investment in otherwise costly enterprises.

2. The public opinion goes against the data Exclusivity.

4. Wider competition leads to cheaper products hence welfare of poor.

4. Exclusivity hits development of cheaper versions eg. Generic drugs hence goes against welfare.

5. Necessary when the public infrastructure is not in good shape to carry out research on its own.

5. Exclusivity further deteriorates the research capacity of welfare institutes.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus there is need to balance between PROS & CONS while maintaining the welfare nature of Indian state. keeping in view the developmental level of the country.

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20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

5G wireless technology is the advancement over 4G.

5G	4G.
1. Supports radio communications and includes all other features & is advancement over 4G.	1. Advancements over prior technologies and gives LTE, Voice over call facilities.
2. Use data speed, latency period, Speed of communications at speeds are improved.	2. Comparatively less,
3. No standards	3. Standards are well developed by – International Telecommunication Union

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Challenges in 5G layout :-

1. No set standards.
2. No specific policy guidelines.
3. Infrastructure unavailability eg. slow pace of BHARAT NET.
4. Digital illiteracy (60% in urban areas, 20% in rural areas - NSSO.)
5. Penetration of digital devices.
6. Nascent stage of Cyber Security Infrastructure
7. Illiteracy about Cyber HYGIENE & Cyber security.
8. No privacy legislations.

Steps taken :-

1. Special 5G - Taskforce to consider all aspects of technology & impediments in its roll out.
2. Digital literacy → PMGDISHA, Vidhya Sakshamata Abhiyan, Digi Shala.

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it should be complemented with early finalisation & passing of Privacy legislation and speedy completion of BHARATNET programme.